













# THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$10.00 Six months \$5.00  
Three months \$2.50 One month \$1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$4.00 Six months \$2.00  
Three months \$1.00 One month \$0.50

ADVERTISING  
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOE WORK.  
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Somebody has suggested that a new book be written on the subject of "The Logical Relation of Error." If ex-Speaker Carlisle would write the book and Speaker Reed edit it, it would be a very interesting work.

The story which the wires bring from Washington of the terrible tragedy in Secretary Tracy's home yesterday is an indescribably sad one. The secretary will have the sympathy of the entire country in his deep affliction.

The New Orleans Times Democrat thinks that "A Little Journey in the West" is the first successful story of "metropolitan plutocracy," and that it entitles the author, Charles Dudley Warner, to take his rank among American novelists.

Of Napoleon's grand army there were living in 1883, 28 veterans; in 1884, there were 928; in 1887, there were 224; in 1890, there are probably less than a hundred. It will not be long before a similar item may be written regarding the grand army, which saved the union.

Senator George made a long speech last Wednesday on the Aberdeen incident. He should, instead, have described the Jackson election, for two of his sons were in the army body that stood around the box in the interest of law and order to see that no negro stirred up sectional strife by casting a vote.

A movement is on foot to have a meeting in Denver on Wednesday, February 12th, to take such measures as will attract travel to Colorado during the spring and summer. Last year, as one of the movers in this states, many of our people went east to attend the inauguration of America, the centennial. In New York, in April and world's fair at Paris. The attempt is to be made to turn the travel in this direction.

It is very natural that the president should become unpopular when politicians expect him to turn out at those now holding office and out in their friends. There are probably anywhere from two to ten million for every office, and on the man appointed is released.

The result is, as a majority of office seekers will be disappointed, that the administration becomes unpopular with this class. It is a very small way to judge an administration. But it is an unfortunate fact that the political control of both parties is in the hands of the very same men who are ancient enemies or ancient republicans according to their chances of getting a living out of the government. These men look at their disappointments and regard President Harrison as a very small, inefficient man, because he does not see their merits. This is surely the right way of saying it. The real truth is that he is not small enough to see their merits. While this criticism is being made from this low, vulgar standpoint, President Harrison is showing himself a true man in the relations he sustains to his political family. Two of his secretaries have, in the past few weeks, sustained the most distressing sorrows. In his relations to them in their affliction, President Harrison has shown himself to be a man of the most kindly sympathy and consideration. The newspaper correspondent spoke of him on the afternoon of the day following Secretary Tracy's tragedy, as having aged ten years. No mean, petty complaint of some politicians who wish to use the patronage of the government for their own selfish advantage will weigh against the testimony of this reporter.

"Long is as She is Long" contains this important historical information: "The most important event in the life of Horace was his birth in '53." We may likewise say that the most important event in American history was the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. This had such an effect on the world's history that it is proper that it should be celebrated by an international exposition, and it is especially proper that this exposition should be held in the United States, which is the most prosperous of all of the American governments. But, now looks as though this great day would not be properly celebrated, because of partisan jealousy. The New York state legislature will, not pass the World's Fair bill for fear it may give one of the two parties a free advantage. The republican majority in congress is

too busy in unsealing democracy to attend to this. The World's Fair bill, therefore, is not considered, and action is likely to be postponed so late that no adequate preparation can be made for a proper celebration of this great event. One would think that there were no Americans living here, but that all were either democrats or republicans. It would be very well for this country if we could have a few Americans in congress. We have too many of both parties and need some that care for their country most of all.

A great deal of opposition is developing to the plan for building a navy as suggested by the "policy board." As we stated, Senator Teller, as chairman of the naval committee of the senate, has already presented a bill providing for building a few of these ships. The cost, when complete, of these ships will be fifty millions. The appropriation is for five millions, which is estimated will cover the expense of the first year. Ex-Secretary, and now Senator, Chandler presents a minority report against building any of the proposed battle ships. The Washington correspondent of the Palace Press thinks the republican party will not accept the report of the policy board, but will probably agree with the minority report of Mr. Chandler. There is one good thing about Chandler's report. Most of her people stick to their regular set of party. The democrats who are elected to congress, as a general thing, vote with the republicans on the tariff. For this reason one is likely to examine carefully what this position of the Palace Press means. It usually, in such questions has represented the Crummies, who built the Baltimore. The Press does not want a new navy, as suggested by the "policy board," it is pretty evident that the Crummies do not just way, it is hard to understand, unless the building of so many ships in so short a time will cause the starting of other ship yards on the banks of the Delaware. But this is not undesirable. At the present time certain kinds of big iron are less in this country than in England and we can't afford to export to England. Under these circumstances, it would appear that our chances for establishing ship yards for the construction of steel vessels for the merchant service are pretty fair.

It will be remembered that the Humane society offered two prizes for the best essays on the subject of war announced some weeks ago. There were seventeen essays submitted from the high school and there will be two prizes awarded. Those who are successful will read their essays and several other essays which are meritorious will be read. There will be music during the evening. The purpose of the humane society is not only to directly prevent cruelty to animals, but also to educate the youth to humane sentiments. The offering of the two prizes for two essays is a part of this. We hope that a who sympathize with the objects of this society will endeavor to be present to show their interest in this work. Our schools in the public schools soon come made to feel that the honor attached to this is far greater than the value of the prize that is offered.

One of the most prominent figures on the floor of the house at present is Captain Rowell, chairman of the house committee on elections. His seven years of service have not been distinguished by brilliancy so much as by industry. It was known that the chairman of the committee would have a hard and doubtful position of importance in the house because there would be so many contested election cases and because the republican majority was so narrow. His appointment to this office, therefore, was a remarkable testimonial to the confidence in the house has in his ability and industry. Most of our readers are familiar with the fact that Captain Rowell is a brother of Mr. Milo Rowell of this city.

The many complimentary notices which the GAZETTE has received from the county press on its enterprise in starting a county fair movement and in ending its endeavors so effectively to bring that movement to a successful conclusion, show not only how generally the GAZETTE's efforts are appreciated, but how general is the interest in the matter. We hope the press of the 23rd county will continue to keep the movement before the people in their various societies and thus reciprocally interest in it. Money is what is wanted now and it is hoped that this week will see a large part of the capital stock subscribed for. The shares are only \$5 each and there should be no difficulty of disposing of the thousand.

Stanley Wood's Great Divide for February is far the best number of the popular magazine yet published. The illustrations are superb, and more than fifty interesting, interesting subjects are discussed. If you want to know about geology, botany, ornithology, mineralogy, zoology, ethnology, etc., etc., etc., cave dwellers, mound builders, towers, other ruins, etc., etc., and many other subjects of interest and general interest, we advise you to send a dollar for a year's subscription to The Great Divide, Denver, Colorado. It is a dry scientific journal, but a popular magazine which is a credit to the west and deserves to be ranked with the metropolitan journals of the east.

There can be no better and more convincing evidence of the importance of a city and its rank as a business place than the statistics showing the transactions at its post-office. The annual report of the postmaster general for the year ending June 30, 1890, contains as a large number of interesting statistics regarding the different post-offices of the country and affords the opportunity for some comparisons between others and our own office, which show the importance of the latter and the large amount of business transacted in proportion to the population.

The Colorado Springs office had, after gross receipts during the year last year, in the great states of Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota and South Dakota. Only one office in each of the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia had larger receipts; only two in Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Washington and but three in Maine, Minnesota and Alabama. So we give a table for the sake of comparison of towns in different parts of the nation with the population and gross receipts at their post-offices for the year ending on June 30 last. Since in many parts of the country there has been no census since that of 1880, for the purpose of working on a uniform basis, we give the population according to the census of that date. It is out fair to say that there are perhaps few cities which have gained as rapidly in population since 1880 as Colorado Springs, but the average increase has been something over thirty per cent. The population of Colorado Springs in 1880 was 2266. All the cities given below had at the last census over 6,000 inhabitants, from twice to even times the population of this city; and yet in none of them did the post-office receipts during the last year, except ours.

Cities.	Population.	Gross Receipts.
Colorado Springs	4,226	\$25,945.53
Danbury, Conn.	11,446	\$18,509.91
New Britain, Conn.	10,527	\$20,714.57
New London, Conn.	10,527	\$21,410.40
Newark, Conn.	13,494	\$19,192.20
Stamford, Conn.	11,257	\$19,192.20
Colorado, Ill.	10,113	\$12,117.72
Aurora, Ill.	11,873	\$20,544.42
Rockville, Ill.	10,653	\$10,129.74
Jacksonville, Ill.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Rock Island, Ill.	11,634	\$23,379.18
Logansport, Ind.	10,113	\$10,129.74
New Albany, Ind.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Cincinnati, Ky.	25,770	\$23,379.18
Newport, Ky.	11,113	\$10,129.74
Baltimore, Md.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Lewiston, Me.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Cumtland, Me.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Richmond, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Chicopee, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Groton, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Northampton, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Marlborough, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Newburyport, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Newton, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Raytheon, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Pittsfield, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Quincy, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Weymouth, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Woburn, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Worcester, Mass.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Michigan, Mich.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Saginaw, Mich.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Vicksburg, Miss.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Yamhill, Ore.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Yreka, Cal.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Nashua, N. H.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Rocken, N. H.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Belleville, N. H.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Concord, N. H.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Kingston, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Belleville, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Long Island City, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
New Brighton, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Greensburgh, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Schenectady, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Watertown, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Watertown, N. Y.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Chillicothe, Mo.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Hamilton, O.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Portsmouth, O.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Sandusky, O.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Stoughton, O.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Stoughton, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Norristown, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Pottsville, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Shenandoah, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Wrentham, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Columbia, S. C.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Charleston, S. C.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Alexandria, Va.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Petersburg, Va.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,113	\$10,129.74
Fond du Lac, Wis.	10,113	\$10,129.74

These cities have, a total population of 830,000, or an average population of 23,000. Estimating the increase in population to be 33 per cent, the average population in 1890 is 28,000. The gross receipts for these cities for 1890 for the year was \$1,618,200, or an average of \$56,588.20 for each. Thus it will be seen that the average post-office receipts for a city of 28,000 inhabitants is \$56,588.20, while Colorado Springs with a population of about 10,000 shows receipts of \$25,945.53.

It is worth noting that the percentage of expense at our post-office is far below the average, being thirty-three. The average for the president's offices is about 42 per cent. In Colorado the average is 45 per cent. In some states it runs as high as 50 per cent, as for instance in Alabama, where it is 57 and in Maine where it is 52. Only two of the seventy cities named above show a lower percentage in this respect than Colorado Springs. The net revenue of the office to the government was \$1,364,358, which is not only convincingly for the large amount of business done, but for the economy of the administration.

The money order business was large for the year. The total number of receipts for money orders was 5975 on which the fees amounted to \$365.25. The amount received in fees on money orders for the whole country for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$365,475.50. If our population was in the same proportion to that of the whole country as the Colorado Springs office, we would have forty thousand receipts.

The registry division shows some noteworthy figures for the year. There were 4,494 packages and 10,000 letters registered during the year, or an average of one registry for two persons in the city.

The total number of registered pieces for the last year was 4,494, or one registry for two persons. The total number of registered pieces for the last year was 4,494, or one registry for two persons. The total number of registered pieces for the last year was 4,494, or one registry for two persons.

A part of the year the free delivery was made with four carriers, but this only having been added a month or two before the close of the year and the postmaster general's report for this office includes only the work of the four carriers. These four carriers carried 2,092,245 pieces of mail matter or 250,970 pieces to each carrier. This delivery cost on an average of \$7.67 for each carrier, which is far below the average, the carrier being about \$7.67. In New York it is \$8.20; in Philadelphia, \$8.40; in Chicago, \$7.68; in Denver \$7.37; in Seattle, \$8.74, etc.

It is worth repeating a fact, in this connection, which we stated yesterday morning. In only thirty-six of the four hundred and one post-offices in the United States do the receipts from the post office exceed the cost of the carrier service. Of these thirty-six two are in Colorado, Denver and Colorado Springs. In Colorado Springs the excess reached the large sum of \$1,750.05 for the year ending on June 30, 1890.

Though statistics have been given to show that the business done at this office is entirely out of proportion to the population, it would be out of proportion were the population twice what it is. These figures should be a strong argument in securing the passage of Senator Teller's bill for a public building in this city. The government could make a wise use of some of the much needed surplus by erecting a public building here. If the revenue of the office continues to increase at the rate it has for the past few years it would pay for a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar building, which is the amount proposed by Senator Teller's bill. In about five or six years, Senator Teller is working industriously to have his measure adopted and his efforts are no doubt seconded by the rest of the Colorado legislature. If those in power will consider the true strength of the case as it is presented by the figures for the business done at this post-office the bill will be passed and Colorado Springs will have a public building in the very near future.

On Monday afternoon the bill was referred to the committee on public buildings and the committee on the bill for the erection of a public building at Colorado Springs.

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Springe." In Colorado Springs, the excess was \$1,750.05 for year ending June 30, 1890. The bill does not need any explanation. Senator Teller is manifesting a great deal of interest in the bill and is doing all that he can to secure its passage. There is a prospect that this bill may become a law this session.

In an interview with the reporter on Saturday Senator Farwell told the story of his grievance with the president with reference to the Chicago collectorship. The sum and substance of it is that Senator Farwell urged the name of one man and the president appointed another. It is not the first time since inauguration that Senator Farwell's advice has been refused at the White House nor is it probable that the president is the kind of man we take him to be, that it will be the last. President Harrison was elected on a platform which pledged his party to civil service reform, and the president, in his letter of acceptance and on the stump during the campaign personally pledged himself and his administration to that reform. Scores of were the inauguration ceremonies over when Senator Farwell presented a bill to the president by which there was to be a clean sweep of democratic office by civil service and a division of the positions in the government service among the republican workers. The scheme he carried to the president did not consider the chance that perhaps the president might redeem his campaign promises. It was based on a clean sweep and directed only to an even division among the means of what was left by that sweep. He forgot that the party's honor and the president's personal honor were at stake. The president refused Farwell's plan. He would have proven himself a man for the office he holds and he accepted it. Remembering this first advice from Senator Farwell, the new administration it will not seem strange that the president has studiously refused to take advice from the same source. It is not strange that the recommendation for office by the House senator should be considered a weighty reason for selecting another man. A man who is avowedly in favor of having the public service conducted and his party distinguished by broken promises is not the kind of a man to whom much confidence as a sponsor for a candidate for office. The senator may say and believe that the president's efforts to redeem his pledges are bad politics, but that is just where he is wrong. What is right is a ways good politics.

The statement made by Attorney General Jones and two or three others that the action of the republican did not level that Secretary Rice had even framed the state will not have very much effect. It is hardly possible that such a statement may have been made before the later began to publish the facts. But Mr. Stanton will have a hard time to testify if they have heard him again and again repeat his belief in the charges that he was making in his exhortations. The statement which these gentlemen make may be founded on a mistake, may refer to a statement made by them to the first of last July. But any way it will not have much effect. Mr. Stanton has shown too much sincerity in the matter. By the way, it seems a strange thing that Attorney General Jones should go out of his way to make such a statement. He is a law officer of the state and he knows the law. He is a law officer of the state and he knows the law. He is a law officer of the state and he knows the law.

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It has been my pleasure to read a good many descriptive articles published in the GAZETTE, regarding the several places

We drew up and, looking about us, our exclamation "What a lovely spot!" About a mile from us, scattered by the way, we found had been an Indian fort, still a little cluster of houses. It was a little to look in the morning. The air, no, lost its freshness; we knew that it never cools, but that it ceases, exhilarating, life-giving, it ever penetrates every fibre. To our right, the northwest, we stood "Crystal Peak," to the west, a mountain after mountain in tumultuous confusion, to the south, broad, snow-covered land on which could be no city, and, being as the omnibus "East, over snow-scanned and impenetrable," in the beginning of my life, have often wondered how this has been overlooked. To us who near there it has been a puzzle why much money should be spent on such a spot without any of the natural attractions with about one-tenth the room, with a climate 20 per cent. below ours and necessary poorer results at double expense, and all the rest of it. To a city where a hamlet only can be seen, mountain air where you are sure to find unless the air comes straight down, as in the wind, set of a sail, get none to see sunlight where the sun sets at 3 p. m. in the summer, and seems very funny; and all the time here, everything is ready to hand, and a perfect gem of a place—road

**Directors' Meeting.**

A meeting of the directors of the association was held in Judge Courcy's office Wednesday with a good attendance. Very little business of public interest was transacted, however, a general discussion of ways and means was had. Among the directors from the city were Mr. W. F. Meek, Judge Roze and A. J. Woodward. Propositions for sites for the fair grounds were received from Messrs. Trimble & Hunter, for the Johnson race track, and from Count Pourtales and Mr. Albert Yankewich, for some place east of the Johnson tracks. Captain De Courcy has already made a proposition and one member urged the leasing of land in the northern part of the city, at the junction of the Roze track and the Santa Fe tracks. No conclusion was reached and all the sites will have to be visited by the directors before a decision is made. Messrs. C. A. Woodward and E. Sandey were appointed a committee to consult Mr. Yankewich's Count Pourtales and see if a different proposition cannot be secured from him. Messrs. E. A. Colburn and Judge Rozeon were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and are to report at a meeting to be held next Monday night. At that time permanent officers will be elected.

It was decided that the public meeting to be held next Tuesday be postponed one week as the various committees are not ready to report.

Mr. Tom Richardson, a well known news paper man, was in the city yesterday from Pueblo, working in the interest of the meeting to be held in Denver, this day, to discuss means for attracting tourists to travel to Colorado. He is visiting the principal cities of the state to arouse a proper interest in the matter. In the morning he visited Manitou, and in the afternoon the board of trade of that city met to select delegates. On board of train will select its delegates Friday evening. It is very desirable that the matter should be discussed at a meeting of the general passenger agents of the line west of Omaha to be held in Omaha on Monday, and it is very necessary that a strong committee be present from Colorado to present the matter of how railroad policy. Mr. Donald Peterson of Denver, has notified the agents to go. Mr. C. C. Gardner will probably represent Pueblo, and Mr. E. J. Court of Manitou, and Mr. A. B. Ziegler is making out attending.

Postmaster Overfelt yesterday received a letter from the supervising architect of the treasury at Washington asking for such information as he might be able to furnish supporting the necessity for a government building in this city. There was a long list of questions regarding the office here such as number of square feet of floor in number of employees, with a receipt

tion is retained with the exception in favor of the person to the subject matter of the suit. It becomes necessary in providing for the carrying on of the several departments of the government and also the recommendation or moved in direction of the committee reporting the bill.

Rule 2, omits the provisions of the old rule, forbidding amalgamation of two pending resolutions, and treating the river and harbor and post route as exceptions in their introduction.

Another important step to prevent a quorum is found in rule 22, which has reference to the introduction of bills. Under former rule one member could on any day prevent the transaction of business by introducing a bill—a new one—and demanding their reading in full, thus consuming the day. Under the present rule no provision is made for a bill on any day, as was formerly the case in rule 22, as amended by the old rule.

Rule 23, section 2, which requires the committee of the whole to rise when a quorum, a quorum, a quorum is inserted after the words "quorum" as follows: "When a quorum consists of 16 members."

There may be change of significant occurrence in section 6 of the same rule forbidding certain measures to be considered in committee of the whole. Call it in the opening sentence, which reads: "All motions or propositions originating in the house or senate, in voting, tax or charge upon the people, and all proceedings touching appropriations of money." The words "originating in the house or senate" are newly inserted, and will appear to recognize the original birth of the Senate to originate and appropriate bills.

Another important change is

between its many towns was almost suspended by the swollen foot-pit streams. Bear creek itself has borne along a great deal of wreckage, besides fences, out- ings and even barns and houses, and wrought much destruction in un- dermining and sulcing off the deep a- vium. It composes its banks.

In the Applegate region many people were obliged to leave their homes for safety. Great damage was done mining interests by the bursting of dams and reservoirs, the breaking and sinking of ditches and the loss of huge coxes and machinery. The Oregon and Washington railroad tracks in southern Oregon have been swept away for miles, and the track seriously damaged along the whole line. There has not been a mail from either north or south for several weeks. No estimate can be made of the loss to the country in bridges and private property. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will not cover it.

Chicago, February 5.—For several days the city of Portland and other towns in Oregon have been practically cut off from telegraph communications. From a telegram received this afternoon by the Postal Telegraph company at Montreal, by C. B. Bosmer, of the Canadian Pacific, forwarded by him to the Associated Press, it would seem Por- land is in danger of floods. The message is as follows: "Water is now flooding First street; once deep. All traffic in the streets is suspended. The only means of communication is by small boats. The Pacific Postal Telegraph office's door is covered with water. The river is rising. No news from the south."

The situation at Portland is undoubtedly due to the rapid rise of Willamette

The bodies of the slain were placed side by side under the chancelier. The solemn drawings of the caskets were a most concealed by flowers and garlands, and wreaths were banded against the sides of each.

The mourners and the presidential party were assigned seats fronting the caskets. Foreign ministers, army and navy officers were present in great numbers, nearly all in full uniform. Members of the cabinet, except Secretary Blaine, acting as pallbearers, took seats on the right. They were followed by Secretary Tracy and his son, Frank, and other members of the family. As soon as they were seated the choir of St. John's Episcopal church sang the hymn, "Come, kindly light," Rev. Dr. George Watson Douglas, rector of the same church, reading the Episcopal burial service, and at its conclusion the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." A scripture lesson was read by Rev. B. J. Ott. Prayer by Dr. Douglas concluded the services.

The president, with Secretary Tracy on his arm, first passed out of the room. The bodies were removed to hearses and the funeral procession formed, moving slowly to Rock Creek cemetery, where the bodies were placed in a receiving vault to wait a permanent resting place. Secretary Tracy did not go to the cemetery, as he feared the task might prove too much for his strength. The president occupied a carriage with Frank Tracy, and a long line of carriages containing nearly all those who attended the services in the White House followed the remains to the cemetery.

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